

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1901

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month .. DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City PARIS Klosque No. 12, rear Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Shaffer's Summer Vacation.

At Wheeling on Wednesday President SHAPPER of the Amalgamated Association said to the strikers whom he has thrown out of work:

If the mills ever run, you will run them You may as well enjoy a summer vacation and make up your minds that when the mills run again you will run them right

A summer vacation! The words must be bitter in the minds of the men who have to look forward to an indefinite period of idleness. At SHAFFER's command they have given up good wages, thrown away a good job for no quarrel of their own. They know, or will know as soon as they cease to be the dupes of SHAPPER's visions, that for the sake of asserting an impossible power to 'run" the mills, they have helped to ruin the association for which they are now making a needless sacrifice. Their money taken out of the savings banks. their homes given up, perhaps, their position changed from that of contented and prosperous workmen to that of idlers, their good pay changed into a pittance of charity from their union or other unions, a burden to the receiver and the giver. And all the privations and humiliations for nothing, for no grievance, merely to feed the vanity or the grudges of incapable leaders.

Mr. SHAFFER has provided an expensive and far from enjoyable vacation for his dupes.

The Two repulchal Conventions

There is one notable difference between the two political enterprises inaugurated on Thursday at Norfolk and at Harrisburg. Both concern the Democracy and both concern the tomb, but not in the same way.

The Virginia Democrats met to praise BRYAN, and to attempt to bury him. The Pennsylvania Democrats were more or less conscious and willing assistants in an effort to shape a campaign, in the name of reform and on purely State issues, for a resurrection of the Hon. ROBERT E. PATTISON, and an ultimate boom for him for the Democratic nomination for President in 1904.

The programme is rather ingenious. but Parrison has been too long and too thoroughly defunct

We believe that it is a fact, well understood by everybody except perhaps the Hon. WILLIAM F. HARRITY and a few others, that the side door leading out of the political mausoleum swings hard on its hinges

Chaining Up Father Nile.

With the winning back of the Sudan and the prospective permanent lishment of British authority in Egypt, standards in victory or defeat," as efficient as Earl CROMER are kept in the positive declaration of the Norfolk development of the Nile Valley will before long be taken out of the hands of nature and put into those of man. One great and successful step in providing for irrigation regardless of the river's caprices has been made in the Barrage at the head of the delta; the next steps, the great dam at Assuan and the subsidiary dam at Assiut, are well under way, while the bulrushes that dam the headwaters of the Nile they complete the conquest of these are being cut away, leaving a passage for vessels to the great Central African lakes beyond. The Englishmen who manage the irrigation works, however, are planning to imprison the Nile waters at their source, and Sir WILLIAM GAR-STIN, the chief inspector, has already mits of the Andes are turning to North looked over the ground and made a preliminary report.

Two plans suggested themselves from the lay of the land. At Khartoum, as we know, the two great branches of the Nile meet; one the Bahr-el-Asrak, that some other climbers have given up the Blue or Dark Nile, coming from in despair. Abyssinia, laden with the earthy deposits that have fertilized lower Egypt since man has had a history, the other the Bahr-el-Abiad, the White or Clear Nile, formed of many branches, chief among them the Bahr-el-Gebel, flowing from the Victoria Nyanza and Uganda in the south, tapping the Albert Nyanza, and the Bahr-el-Ghazal, with its numerpossible to dam up either of the two main | mountain nearly a century ago but they in Abyssinia, the White Nile at Lake present certain political as well as practical difficulties.

As regards the Victoria Nyanza dam, offers strong objections. In the first place the lake is partly in German territory, which would give rise to international complications; in the second place equal advantages would be ob- ernment expedition that followed him tained by making use of the Albert The triangulation made by this expe-Nyanza as a storage reservoir instead. objection is the slight fall of the land. which is but 330 feet between Lake Albert and Khartoum, a distance of nearly 1.300 miles

A better supply of water may be procured by embanking the Bahr-el-Gebel, by improving other water courses and by draining the lands in the swampy LIAM thinks should be undertaken at

time, until the country is much more thickly populated and better means of communication have been established.

With the Blue Nile it is a different story. From Lake Tsana to Khartoum a distance of 800 miles, the stream falls more than 3,300 feet, passing within the Sudanese border through hundreds of miles of fertile land that only needs irrigation to become as productive as any in the world. The altitude of the reservoir would be all that could be desired and the water could be applied to that part of the Sudan where it was most needed. The lake, however, is in the heart of Abyssinia, and the political difficulty arises of securing King MENE-LEK's consent and persuading him that no scheme of aggression or of conquest on England's part is concealed behind an engineering and commercial enterprise. If the Negus can be brought to consent, Sir WILLIAM is of opinion that the damming of the Blue Nile at Lake

Tsana should be undertaken. It is remarkable that in this report to Parliament neither Lord CROMER nor Sir WILLIAM GARSTIN thinks it worth while to speak of engineering difficulties or of financial problems It is, to be sure, merely a preliminary report, but it is characteristic of the twentieth century that the engineer has no doubt of putting through the gigantic task, if the political hindrances are removed, nor the administrator of finding the money, if the plan is ap-Within a generation the Pyraproved. mids may look down with as much wonder as we look at them on a Nile that is harnessed to carry every drop of its water to the spot to which it is directed. incapable of an uncontrolled overflow, blocked up in those four lakes and those Mountains of the Moon that made scholars still alive scoff at credulous old HERODOTTE

The Virginia Democrats.

The most important question in Virginia to-day is not whether WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is the peer of THOMAS JEFFERSON, or even whether Mr. BRYAN is alive or politically dead and entombed with the fathers. It is whether a new Constitution, to be hereafter the fundamental law of Virginia, shall be fastened upon the people of that State by the mere declaration and proclamation of a body of delegates expressly elected to prepare a form of Constitution for acceptance or rejection by the voters

This question transcends all others in importance. Until it is settled, nothing calls more urgently for the attention of the followers and admirers of THOMAS JEFFERSON. No greater question can concern an American commonwealth. The very essence of American institutions is involved.

One year ago last May the Virginia Democracy met in Norfolk and adopted a platform containing this resolution; That it is the sense of this convention that when such a Constitution shall have framed it shall be submitted to a vote of the

This is as clear as the waters of a mountain stream. It leaves no doubt as to what the Virginia Democracy thought

people for ratification or rejection

and demanded fifteen months ago. Another convention of the Virginia Democrats met, again at Norfolk, day before vesterday. In the reports of the resolutions there adopted we find "admiration for the leaders from JEFFERSON it seems likely that, if administrators not one word reaffirming or recalling charge, the control of the agricultural | convention of May 2, 1900, that the new Constitution must be submitted to the vote of the people.

What has happened to the Virginia Democracy meanwhile?

Who Will Conquer Mount McKinley? Mountaineers from the Appalachian Club and elsewhere have done a great deal of climbing among the Canadian Rockies, in a few years past. When nearer summits they will find a large home supply of still more formidable mountains awaiting their enterprise. Foreign mountaineers who have climbed every difficult peak in the Alps and Caucasus and scaled the highest sum-America for fresh adventures. It was left to the Duke of the ABRUZZI to ascend Mount St. Elias, and Mr. WHYMPER, it is said, will soon cross the ocean to attack a Canadian peak in British Columbia

Who will be the first American to reach the top of Mount McKinley? It was discovered by a citizen of this country in our own territory and is the highest peak in Nor.n America. The nearest approach yet made to it was by the Eldridge expedition of the Geological Survey in 1898, which came within fortythree and two-fifths miles of the mounous tributaries from the west. It is tain. It is said the Russians knew this branches, the Blue Nile at Lake Tsana must have kept their information to themselves. At any rate, the world's Victoria or Lake Albert. Both projects attention was not called to it till THE Sun, on Jan. 24, 1897, printed a sketch map showing its position and a report written by Mr. W. A. DICKEY of Illinois, the scheme that would appeal best to the | who described the mountain as he and popular fancy, Sir William Garstin his party of prospectors had seen it in

the previous year. Mr. Dickey estimated that the mountain was over 20,000 feet high; this estimate was proved to be true by the Govdition enabled Mr. ROBERT MULDROW But to the damming of Victoria or Albert | to compute the height from six different alike, and to the utility of the White positions, the mean height thus ob- any person who shall make application to Nile for this purpose, the most serious tained being 20,464 feet, or 2,400 feet any other person or corporation for a higher than Mount St. Elias, long sup- loan upon any real property without the posed to be the highest mountain on the continent.

These Alaskan mountains are very difficult of ascent because they are mostly covered with snow and ice; they are also hard to get at because they are in wild regions, some of which, like that | estate dealers in the large cities of the State, district where the Nile has so long been around Mount Wrangell, can be traversed blocked by the sudd. This Sir Wil- only with the severest toil. But no authorized if not nefarious practices of nountaineer believes that they cannot all events, apart from its value to Egypt. be ascended. Very few of the 225 peaks. as it will secure contramication by means whose altitudes have been published of the Nile with the great lakes, but by the Geological Survey have been for the Sudan west of the Nile and south climbed. Among the still unconquered of Ebartoum be does not believe irri- summits are Mckinley, Logan, Wrangell gation works will be needed for a long and Crilion, all far leftier than Mont

Blanc, besides scores of m are from 10,000 to 15,000 feet high.

It would be interesting to learn so thing about the crater of Mount Wrangell from which emerges sufficient black smoke, if it is of the Chicago quality, to deface the largest city. There are many questions relating to these mountains that a study of them at short range would help to elucidate. It is certain that exploration, in some of its larger phases, will not be exhausted till more is known about the great mountains in the northwestern part of our continent; and foreigners who are turning to fresh fields should not be permitted to gather all the laurels.

Our Post Office's International Bank ing Business.

Millions of dollars pass through the New York Post Office every year between residents of New York and their relatives and friends in other countries while fewer millions are received each year by residents of New York from relatives and friends abroad.

To Great Britain, but chiefly to Ire and, there was sent last year \$5,385,000 from Manhattan and The Bronx; and there was received through the Post Office from residents of Great Britain. chiefly from Ireland, \$1,250,000. The excess was more than \$4,000,000 in the outflow from New York to Great Britain.

To Germany there was sent \$2,600,000 and from Germany there was received \$1,500,000, a balance of \$1,100,000 in the way of outgo. To Italy, a country from which the tide of emigration is now at its flood, there was sent \$1,362,000, and there was received only \$85,000; here the disparity is greater than in the case of any other foreign country. More than a million and a quarter of dollars earned by Italians in New York, or sent by Italians to New York for transfer, was added to the wealth of Italians at home during the year. From Russia, chiefly the Polish provinces of that empire, \$51,000 was sent, and to the same provinces \$588,000 was transmitted, a difference of half a million dollars. To France \$510,000 was sent; only \$128,000 was received.

The large increase in the immigration into the United States from the three Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, was indicated in the increased postal business between New York city and these countries. To them was sent, in all, \$2,605,000, and from them was received \$496,000, a difference of more than \$2,000,000. To Austria was sent \$1,100,000; from it was received \$250,000. To Hungary was sent \$750,000 and the receipts were \$150,000. To Holland was sent \$62,000, with a return of \$42,000. To Belgium was sent \$185,000 and from it was received \$67,000.

In every case more money was than was received, but the balance of transfers of money to European countries by money order from New York does not represent an entire loss to this country: or a considerable part of the sums transmitted is brought back into the United States by new-coming immigrants to whom the money has been sent by relatives and friends already here.

The Great Massachusetts Bargain

The Democratic party of Massachu setts has been out of opportunities for some years. Now it has one, vast, brilant a bargain. The Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD has offered to be elected Governor if the Democrats will nominate him on or before September 4. Give him time enough to disseminate himself through the State, to pile it high with his speeches, pamphlets and other campaign documents, to send his sandwich men into all parts of it, to hire all its halls and audiences to fill them, and he will engage to produce a Democratic majority so great that nobody but himself can calculate it. Money is no object to him, but he must ask an extension of time. He is no brief speaker and he

has much, in fact, most, to say. Why does the Democratic party of Massachusetts hang back when Occasion offers not merely a forelock but her whole wealth of hair? Is it envy, malice or stupidity that makes the Massachusetts Democracy hesitate to throw herself upon the resounding chest of the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD?

He is not a man to be trifled with. If the Democrats will not nominate him, he will nominate himself. Then they will lose the glory of a great action and \$1,500 in cash which he has promised to give to the State Committee.

The Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD means to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. It makes small difference to him whether he has to furnish the convention as well as the campaign chest or not.

He feels that his great name will conquer. He knows that Massachusetts will leap into a flame of enthusiasm when GAMALIEL gives his warery: "Lobsters

A new law, of interest alike to real estate owners and real estate dealers, goes into effect on Sept. 10. It is an amendment to the Penal Code and is designed to prohibit unauthorized transactions by agents or speculators in the sale or mortgaging of real estate in cities of the first and second class. New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy and Utica are the cities to which it applies.

The new law provides that any person who shall offer for sale any real propery without the written authority of the owner or of his authorized attorney, or of a person who has made a written contract for the purchase of such property with the owner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and that written authority of the owner or of his authorized attorney, or of a person who has made a written contract for the purchase of such property, shall be guilty of a

and ecommended by the responsible real is designed to do sway with some of the unpretended dealers who, without the authorination and often without the knowledge of their alleged principal, pretend to nego-tinte transactions of real property and secure loans upon it, giving them a subnequent color of cinian for the recovery

the trust estates and private individuals in New York have large sums of mone investment in real estate—no city of the world has more and it is for the protection alike of those who make loans or real estate, and those who seek them, that their respective rights should be legally safeguarded by some measure which will restrict the operations of middlemen brokers and agents to transactions in which they have, at least, the formal authorization of principals.

GEN. MILES AT THE EXPOSITION. Isits the (-mp of the West Point Cade Will Review the Corps To-day.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16. Lieut.-Gen. Nelson Miles arrived in Buffalo this morning for a ten days' visit and in conjunction with the West Point cadets was the feature of the Exposition to-day. Gen. Miles was accompanied by Mrs. Miles and Lieut.-Col. Henry E. Whitney, his aide-de-camp. Gen. files went out to the Exposition and after lunch at old Nuremburg paid a visit to Camp Filmore, where the cadets are in camp. After the General had departed the cadets hastened to the Midway, where apecial performances were given for them at the Indian Congress, Bostock's animal show and the Wild West sports.

show and the Wild West sports.

Gen. Miles will attend the convention here of the Spanish War Veterans on Aug 23. On Aug. 26 and 27 the Porto Rico Society, composed of officers who took part in the Porto Rico campaign, will meet in their outlier. Later the participate in their outlier. in Bullaio and Gen. Miles will participate in their outing. Later in the month there is to be a meeting of the Board of Ord-nance and Fortifications in Bullaio and he may remain over for that. Another friendly gathering will take place on Aug. 26, when Col. William F. Cody will come to

They were hunting together out in the Big Horn Mountains at their last meeting. Col. Cody is scheduled to explain what he did with the gold-mounted jewelled revolver Gen. Miles gave him on that trip. The Sheriff of Big Horn county is wearing

All Buffalo will turn out to-morrow more ing to see the cadets, who will act as escort for Gen. Miles. The General will come down-town on a Belt Line train and will be met at the Terrace station by the cadets, who will take him to the grounds. At noon they will be reviewed by him in the Stalium. After a military luncheon there vill be a mountain battery drill and a dril by the marines A public reception to Ger Miles will be held at the Temple of Music At 6 o'clock the cadets will give a dres parade in the Stadium and an hour late officials of the Exposition will a dinner to Gen. Miles. Altogether, Army Day will be very much Miles Day.

CHILIAN MINISTER VERY ILL Senor Vicuna Attacked by Pneu While in Buffalo

BUPPALO, Aug 16 Senor Vicuna, Chillan Minister to this country, is in a precarious condition. He was restless all night bu elt a little easier this morning. His friends owever, are becoming exceedingly anxothers think he will ultimately gain enough to be removed farther south thought that he will game in all Dr. D. W. Harrington is in al rapidly Dr. D most constant attendance on Senor Vicuna and hopes for his patient's recovery Senor Vicuna was seized with a slight at tack of pneumonia a fortnight ago, complications resulted that made his

the Reminiscences of a Naval Apprentice TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN NO. A local ewspaper, in an editorial article printe

Thursday, appeals to American sentimental-sts to "save the Vermont" because she is mong other things, "the last remaining urvivor of the old three-decker line of battle hips which did such splendid work in the tays when our sailors were literally, as well s figuratively 'hearts of oak,' when the battle raged long and loud I refer to this particular editorial only

cause it is a fair illustration of editoria tyle and rhythm as shown in a compara-

ovement ever started to save the New Hampshire when it was proposed to turn her over to the Naval Militis of Conecticut, or at any time afterward? of old," the New Hampshire was the firs ome of the naval apprentices. When Com-1882, organized the apprentice training system, he had the New Hampshire as a school ship. She was not a covered hulk as the Vermont was at that time, but full-rigged with her spar deck open except for the topgallant forecastle. For years she had aboard of her a continually changing crew of 800 boys who afterward sailed in ships of the five stations of the world I was one of the appren tices in 1883 who found the old ship a de lightful home for three months at Newport and I revere her. As the apprentices after ward became the aristocracy of the fore

castle, the New Hampshire was always placed a couple of stripes higher than the Vermont I am also a little curious to know why no movement was ever started to save the Jamestown, Portsmouth and Saratoga, the three sailing ships (frigates) that carried the apprentices on their first sea voyages for many years. They were in the same class with the Constitution and the Constelation and were more typical of Yanker prowess on the seas than the Vermont and

her sisters. By the way, I read an article recently one of the local papers stating that "the battle ship Michigan has arrived at Detroit." It is to laugh, and almost to cry NEW YORK, Aug to PRIL R DILLON.

A Class at Johns Hopkins.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: In you sale of Aug. 5 you paid a well-deserved compliment to Dr. Herbert B. Adams, formerly of Johns Hopkins I went to Johns Hopkins in '82, and had the pleasured being under Dr. Adams from the beginning. The

of being under Dr. Advins from the beginning. The seminary of history and political science, of which he was so proud, and from which he got such good results, was then beginning the good work which afterward made it so distinguished, and which re-Taking my own classmates as examples of what Dr. Adams's boys accomplished after going out into

the world, we find the following: Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews New York city Dr. Woodrow Wilson, professor at Princeton Uni

Dr. Woodrov
rersity, and author.
Dr. Vager, professor at the University of Kantucky.
Dr. Carlo Professor at the University of Kantucky.
Dr. C. H. Levermore, President of Adelphi College

Dr. Adams did his work, and to the fact that he made our labor so attractive that it ceased to be a labor.
The amount of good that the doctor did by example and precept is incalculable, for he had such enthu-make for accuracy and thoroughness that it infected those under his care, and stimulated them, as nothing else could have done.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

The Exopes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS - NO: Your SI To THE EDITOR OF THE Caskflis be Impaired torial World the Charm of the Caskflis be Impaired untains the statement that except in rainy the Esopus creek is likely to be treatly dry for a geno-part of the summer: This statement is a little broad when you estable

This statement is a little broad when you exist on the fact that several unabulactories depend on the water of this creek almost sately for power. The Classe from Mills and Shedheid Paper blain two mills between your from this power. Lake the Barela, Pibre Company, Shedheid Mills and Saugesties Many

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA. The Total Value of Farm Products 1900 Was \$8,046.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- In 1900 for the first time statistics of the agricultural interests of Alaska were gathered by the Census Bureau. The bureau issued a bulletin on this subject to-day. It is admitted that the statistics are far from complete and that, owing to the failure of the census agents to gather information of certain kinds in certain localities, not half of the valua tion of the farming interests known to exis in the district can be stated exactly. Although agriculture has only a small place among the industries of Alaska, material progress has been made in the last few years and researches and experiments are being made by the Department of Agriculture in order that the most may be made of the soil and climate in that far

made of the soil and climate in that far northern temperature.

The area of the twelve farms reported in Alaska in 1900 is 159 acres, of which 104 acres are devoted to the cultivation of vegetables and hay and the remainder is used for pasturage. The total farm products were valued at \$8,046. These farms are all south of the Kuskokwim River, in southeastern Alaska and along the southern coast, including the Aleutian the southern coast, including the Aleutian Islands. In this section there are two centres of agricultural activity, one on the southeastern coast, in the vicinity of the southeastern coast, in the vicinity of Juneau and Sitka, and the other in the southwest in the region about Cook Inlet and Kadiak Island. The Department of Agriculture maintains experiment stations at Sitka and at Kenai on Cook Inlet, but no reports were secured of the land of live stock owned.

North of the sixty-second parallel agri North of the sixty-second parallel agricultural operations are generally confined to small vegetable gardens, from which sales are rarely made. A small farm operated in connection with the Holy Cross Mission on the Lower Yukon and a few gardens near Circle City produce vegetables for market occasionally. Other small gardens are found in most of the villages of the Yukon Valley.

The five farms representing less than

The five farms representing less than three acces are all small market gardens. Four are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of vegetables and on the other farm poultry is raised. The value of the products of these five farms in 1809 was products of these five farms in 1899 was \$627, of which \$532 was from vegetables

Vegetables are the chief source of income of the three farms containing from three to nine acres each. In 1899 these farms. with thirteen acres of land under cultiva tion, yielded \$3,100 worth of produce. Of that amount vegetables contributed \$2,655 poultry and eggs, \$195, and hav, \$160 The other four farms contain from twenty to forty-nine acres each and have a total area of 141 acres of improved land

area of 141 acres of improved into the operators devote small areas to vegetables, and, in addition, cut considerable quantities of grass. The values of the products raised in 1899 were as follows: Vegetables, \$2,378, hay and ensilage, \$1,180; live animals \$2,378, hay and ensilage, \$1,180; live animals sold, \$310; doiry products, \$292 poultry and eggs, \$249 a total of \$4,409. The principal source of income of two of these farms was vegetables, while those of the other two were hay and ensilage. The experimental station at Sitka in 1899 cleared six acres and the one at Kenai had three acres under cultivation.

EXCEPTS TO HIS CONVICTION The Rev. Mr. Williams Wants His Trial by Ecclestastical Court Reviewed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-The trial and conviction of the Rev. Gilbert F. Williams. formerly rector of Christ Church, of immoral conduct by an ecclestisatical court in March, 1898, was recalled to-day by his filing a petition in the Supreme Court of the District in which he asks that a writ the District in which he asks that a writ of certiorari issue against Henry Y. Satterlee. Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, to compel him to certify to the court a copy of the records of the trial, in order that they may be reviewed and corrected on their merits, and that the exercise of authority and errors may be corrected according to law and the petitioner may have such other relief as the Supreme Court of the District may deem proper.

The petitioner also excepts to the com-

The petitioner also excepts to the con-position of the ecclesiastical court which found him guilty of the charge against him, stating that it was not convened in ac-cordance with the canons of the Church As a result of his trial, the petitioner says Mr Williams was charged with having been unduly intimate with

FAILED IN HIS MISSION.

From the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16. Information was received to-day at the War Department that Archbishop Chappelle, who was sent to the Philippines and Cuba as an Apostolic Delegate to secure from the military Governments advantageous arrangements for the Catholic Church, has failed in his mission and will return to the United States. The and will return to the Chappelle to resume his functions as an Archbishop here shows that he did not meet with the success in his negotiations that was expected of him, and the reports to the War Department from Manila say that it was owing to the attitude of the Filipinos toward the Catholic lands of the Filipinos toward the Catholic lands. delegate that he was compelled to give up his efforts to bring about some official agree-ment between the Catholic clergy in the Philippines and the civil officials of the new Government. It is said that among other Philippines and the civil officials of the new Government. It is said that among other things the Friar question proved too great for Archbishop Chappelle, and that this was one of the principal causes of his failure.

PORTO RICAN TRADE TRIPLED United States Sent All But \$2,000,000 of Her Imperts Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16. The Treasury Department has prepared a statement showing that the exports of American products to Porto Rico during the last fiscal year were more than three times greater than the annual average while the island was under Spanish rule. They were more than 50 per cent larger than the exports prior to the enactment of the Porto Rican Tariff law which went into Porto Rican Tariff law which went into effect on May 1, 1909. The total domestic exports from the United States to Porto Rico in the fiscal year 1807 were \$1,964.859. In the fiscal year 1909, before the Porto Rican Tariff law, the exports were \$4,269.892. In the fiscal year ended on June 30 last the exports were \$6,881,917. These exports do not include the foreign goods brought do not include the foreign gossis orough into the United States and then shipped to Porto Rico Porto Rico imported dur-ing the last fiscal year goods valued at \$9,367,230. All but \$1,952,728 of these goods were from the United States

Made Necessary. It Is Said, by High Price of Graves in the Greater New York.

BARYLON, L. 1., Aug. 16 Eight new cem steries are to be started at Pine Lawn in this town William H. Locke of New York recently bought 1,700 acres and be has divided it into eight plots and conveyed one to each of the new cemetery associations. The plan is to have special funeral trains run on the Long Island Railread to a new station to be established at a central point on the property, which is close to the railroad tracks.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk county favor the establishment of the cemeteries and it is said that a large number of New York and Brooklyn undertakers are interested in the plan which they say has become necessary owing to the high price of graves in the big cemeteries in Greater New York. The Babrion town authorities are favorable to the cometeries and, it is understood will exact a fee of 50 cents for each burse! town William H. Locke of New York

From the Charago Froits No. Champagne, recognised the Mixen. In been partecarting than here!

How the year account for that I asked his front department.

Invest people can afford to drink it, replayed the closed, as he proceeded to grant has foun from the manually.

THE CIGARETTE IN AMERICA. Statistics Showing Its Remarkable Muta tions During Twenty Years.

From Tobacco of Aug. 16. We begin our review with the year that losed June 30, 1881, twenty years ago. At that time the cigarette was not known outside of a few of the larger cities. The industry was in its infancy, for the product, made up by the tedious and expensive hand process, had at that date reached the insignificant total of 503,873,783 and while there were several manufacturers in the field, none of these had come into promi nence or taken a commanding place in the trade. A factor which probably played an important part in keeping the manufacture of cigarettes within narrow boundaries was the tax of \$1.75 per thousand though the price at which the goods were then sold was much higher than at a later date, and certainly high equigh to afford a good profit to the manufacturer, jobber and retailer. Still, the growth of business was small, comparatively speaking, though

it was steady from year to year. Within two or three years a vast change came over the industry. The Internal Revenue tax on cigarettes was reduced May 1, 1883, to 50 cents per thousand, but at the close of that fiscal year on June 30, the production figures indicate only 602, 237,810 made and withdrawn for consumption. But what then occurs? During the next twelve months the total tax-paid product was pushed up to 908,000,723, or in other words, a 50 per cent. increase was added to the production of the previous year, and from that time forward for fifteen years there was no check to the ever increas ing consumption of paper-wrapped cigarettes, until the dull times of 1893 temporarily disturbed the advance movement.

From the year 1885 competition which had hitherto been more or less friendly began to grow more aggressive. 1885 to 1890 over 235,000,000 cigarette annually added to the number made and With the tax still at 50 cents consumed. With the tax still at 50 cents per thousand, a production of 2,233,254,680 is recorded for the fiscal year 1800. The fierce storm of competition soon to break loose was not then anticipated.

By 1893 one company was in the field, and shortly after that date several of the eading tobacco manufacturers were makng preparations to preserve their intact by introducing cigarettes in enor mous quantities and at or below cost. Thi mous quantities and at or below cost. This campaign was purely retaliatory in its nature and the statistics of production show how intensely bitter the fight was, for over 1,000,000,000 was added to the taxpaid product in less than four years. The low tax rate made the 25-cent packages

The campaign of retaliation which went on between 1894 and 1897 produced marked results. It cut big holes in the profits of the manufacturers and sent the statistics of production up to the 4,153,252,470 mark in the year last mentioned. The public conthe year last mentioned. The public con-science was so aroused that the sessions of very State Legislation found willing advoevery State Legislation found willing advo-cates of anti-cigarette laws. Some kind of a measure for the repression of the sale and use of cigarettes had been passed in every State of the Union, we believe, yet long as the tax remained at 50 cents per thousand these laws were of little effect

in curtailing productions.

Within the next year competition was somewhat lessened, but the increase of the tax from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand has much more to do with checking further owth than all other factors combined ne increase took effect July 24, 1897, and with it a new classification separating the paper-covered cigarette from the alltobacco variety, and

little cigars
Within the last three years 1,476,629,068 cigarettes have been clipped from the record, and the repressive laws and ordinances are scarcely more stringent than they were in 1898. This means either that an equivalent of at least 200,000 smokers have ceased to use paper cigarettes or a larger number are more moderate in their

LONG-TIME MARRIAGES. Data on the Success of Matrimony Secured

by a Happily Wed Man. CHICAGO, May 16. Marriage is not a failhas been carried on by Franklin Price, an attaché of the passenger department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad is Chicago. Mr. Price has not only made a success of his matrimonial venture, having celebrated his golden wedding several months ago, but he produces the names and addresses of 125 other couples, many of whom are among his personal acquainand addresses of 125 other couples, many of whom are among his personal acquaintances, who have been married for periods ranging from fifty to seventy-five years. With a single exception they are still sailing on a matrimonial sea as unruffled as on the morning when they set out on their journeys. The exception is that of a couple who were divorced after they had lived together over half a century.

For the last seven years Mr. Price has been collecting the names of people who have had long terms of compubial biles and are still in a state of married happiness. These people who have crowned marriage

These people who have crowned marriage with the golden wreath of success come from many walks of life. They are the fathers and mothers of sons who have filled the seats of Congress, pleaded in high courts, explored strange and unknown lands, while the rank and file of them have engaged in almost every mercantile pur

From the Hazel Green Herald.

sery, answered in the affirmative by the

asking too much to add the name of Less Little of this place to THE SUN'S list of great names? S. P. Since receiving the paper we have learned that the gentleman to whom the paragraph

refers is a man of more than ordinary merit, from a musical standpoint, at least. He is a fiddler in the same class with Ole Buil, and can out-fiddle very many of the celebrities of the present day. Only a few years since he was the orchestra that furnished the music for the fashionables who spent their seasons at for three of four seasons, and at one time he led the orchestra in an Omaha opera house. He has travelled with some of the shows denominated "the greatest on earth," and is upon the whole a man of some distinction. He is a natural musician, being able to bring volumes of the sweetest strains from any nstrument yet produced. He was in the Spanish-American War, and is now a pen-sioner by reason of a disability incurred during his service. He is a native of this county and has lived in this section the greater part of his life. We do not about who 's p' ay be, nor the object of the query, but the above are facts obtained from people who have known the gentleman referred to for years. As a musician, therefore, Mr Little deserves to be named with Ole Bull, and THE Son can place his name along with its list of great ones and make to grave error in

Air Wife Is Out of Town.

Group.

Upon his face a scowl as if he'd fallen in the scopy lie rouses about the body streets in an unreasy way. And putte a turby accept on the tiltings he has to say, if gover title a resautant and drops like a seat and wonfiders with they we not a thing its for a dog

We are number man dreamed up unusually gay-life wears a smile of gladdress and a bull-definite temport. For point for draining section, where the whole topped actions and He weute ble hat tipped sideways on his Mer beloo

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT

Member of Hungary's Parliament Calis "Star Spangled Banner" in Spanish CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 16.-The Hon. Lon. DeLevey of Budapest, a member of the Hugarian Parliament, and Fernando Stay Ximenezo, now of the Chicago public schools, but until the breaking our war with Spain, Spanish Consul at cago, were here to see the President day. The latter has a plan for stirring of patriotism among the people of P Rico and the Philippines which he wants the President to indorse. He would have The Star Spangled Banner' sung at the opening of the public schools every mo ing. Moreover, he would have it sung Spanish, which he thinks would appea more strongly to the natives, especial the older ones who would hear the dren sing it and finally be inspired by patriotic sentiments of the song 1. has made a translation of the words and them to the old tune and sang the Spanish version to the President to-usy He brought with him a beautiful hand-painted copy of the words and music with a dad catory page to the President, setting forth his belief. He says the President prom-

ised to take the matter under constion when he gets back to Washington The Hungarian statesman is in the University States on an informal trip. He is stadely American customs and institutions can cially financial systems, and gather ng m formation for the benefit of his Government. He came here to pay his respecto the President and incidentally to to the President and incidentally is some information he wants. He the President had given him refers to Secretary Gage and others which v he of great assistance. President and Mrs. McKinley are

enjoying a phase of home life have not been able to secure for They are entertaining their own home in an informal Only a few come at a time so as r the strength of Mrs. McKinley several weeks the house has not out one or more social guests. Col. Myron T. Herrick, wife and so on or political matters were being sidered at the house this year the of Col. Herrick might be considered portant. He is one of the oldest and ri friends of the President. He is of member of the Republican National mittee and according to common gos slated for aforeign diplomatic mission ever his personal business will allow him to get away from home. But this visit

TO STOP AUTOMOBILE RACES Newport Cottagers, Hostile to the Scheme

NEWPORT, R. I. Aug. 16. The first steps toward stopping the automobile races scheduled to be held on the Ocean Driv on Aug. 30 were taken to-night meeting of the Police Commission Lawver Sheffield appeared before board in behalf of Prof. Alexander Agass Hugh D. Auchinclose and Samuel Hunting ton, the original objectors to the races The villas of all three of these men on the proposed racecourse, and mean to fight the case and hone to the races. Mr. Sheffield had little tosay. than that the races, if allowed to be ! would be dangerous to life and proper and that the city exceeded its author in sanctioning the races. He request commission to enforce the law

stop the races.
R. C. Turner, who was appointed William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. entries for the races, appeared of the National Automobile Racing Racing Asso tion of America, and said that unde conditions that the races were to be erty, and if any did happen those who ticipated in the races agreed to pay damages. He said that damages for of life could not be paid that damages. there could be no damage to life and no life could not be paid for moters do not anticipate any tro this direction. The racers them will be the only ones who run a risk they accept such risk when they in the race. The course is to be pathy baif a hundred policemen, and

hardly probable that any one will get the Commission reserved its decision in the meantime will confer with the Solicitor and the Attorney General on Solicitor and the Attorney General on the matter. Great preparation is being made by the summer residents for the races, and if they are stopped it will be a disappointment. As a whole, not only the catagers but the permanent residents are in favor of holding the races, and every influence possible will be brought to bear with the view in end of allowing the races off on the date already selected.

SOME CUBAN TEACHERS TO STAY

off on the date already selected

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 16. When Cuban teachers, now studying at Harvard leave Cambridge next week for New York not all of them will be bound for hor Edward Morales, who has charge of party, has been making arrangement have six of the young women sent to

have six of the young women sent to a normal school in New York under the auspices of the Cuban school authorities, and he is now expecting a cablegram from Havana announcing which teachers have been selected.

One of the six, it is certain, will be Schorita Maria Tusta of Santa Clara, who is one of the most capable students in the summer school. Her brother, Rainfa Tusta, is also a student of ability, and he will remain in Cambridge during the coming year to study architecture and engineering. It is probable, also, that Carles Gallardo, the thirteen-year-old Porta Rican boy, who has been studying art in the summer school, will remain in Cambridge summer school sch the summer school, will remain in the summer school, will remain in the bridge. His work is said to be remable for a boy of this age. He has in the regular summer school course in theory of design, given by Dr. D. W. and E. Bachelder, and both instruspeak highly of him.

FAILED TO FIND TREASURF Waterbury Residents Think They Were

Deceived by Capt. Tribble WATERBURY, Conn. Aug. 16. There and several men of prominence in Waterbur who are hunting for Capt J. Fred Institu Write authorizing his arrest are box possession of the Prosecuting Attain The charge is obtaining money by Interpretences. The captain induced M. E. Kerley, P. E. Keeley, H. R. Durant and Charies E. Egan to go into a search scheme to find a buried treasure sunk to a barge off the coast of Madison, Conn. The rescal contained copper ore worth \$50,000 and was interently-eight feet of water. It went down in November, 1884, and after searching inputry the insurance, hearly full, was inquiry the insurancy, bearly full,

Paid.

The captain's solution was to bring and sell it. captain's investors over a sloop which thought as a search ressel and they have sold man's chart and a meanshaum i for their money. He disappeared sev-days ago after a furthe effort to find vessel, they say

Fatra Pines for wonday Jax where Eventury Principles